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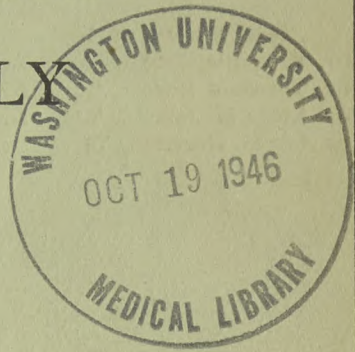
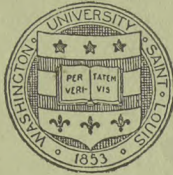
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~~CURRENT NUMBER~~

The
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL ALUMNI
QUARTERLY



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THE UNIVERSITY AND THE ALUMNI

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Interest and Attitude as Factors in Achievement in Medical School

Opportunities in Nursing

Dr. Erlanger Retires

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Vol. IX

JULY, 1946

No. 4

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Greetings to Alumni

First, I send you greetings from the dean's office and express the hope that the future may hold a maximum of good relations between the Medical School and the Alumni.

In the world as a whole we see the price of bad faith and the benefit of cooperation. In a physical sense, a school and the alumni are protons, the nation is an atom and the world a molecule. All are subject to the same laws.

If each element plays its part and remains in equilibrium, there is stability. But when a part of the whole wanders off to a separate life, there is instability and soon, by spontaneous disintegration, the old is no longer recognizable. What we once recognized as phosphorus becomes sulfur.

The protons, neutrons and electrons of a medical school are too numerous to mention—definably there are students, faculty, alumni and the administrative officers and many other employees. Of equal importance are the nondefinable and intangible factors of morale, a real craving for knowledge, an insatiable curiosity of the unknown, and drive and ambition.

So long as each part of the molecule is in place, we have a great medical school. Let some outside force knock a proton out of the nucleus or pull away an electron, and there is trouble. Some molecules then blow up and nothing is left but a mushroom cloud. Other molecules slowly disintegrate.

The postwar era is one of great opportunity. New fields are awaiting the medical school—biophysics, with all the implications of the newer physics, medical rehabilitation, chemotherapy, real potentiality for benefit to mankind by the methods of preventive medicine and public health, and participation in the medical service of the Veterans' Administration—to mention just a few.

In numbers there is strength. Let us all pull together, that the Washington University School of Medicine remains the best and displays the leadership so sorely needed in the coming years.

Robert A. Moore, Acting Dean

The Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly

Vol. IX

July, 1946

No. 4

Interest and Attitude as Factors in Achievement in Medical School*

CARLYLE F. JACOBSEN

Former Assistant Dean, Washington University School of Medicine

This essay is a study in hindsight. Each year from 10 to 15 per cent of the students who enrolled in medical colleges as freshmen—filled with enthusiasm and even falsely high hopes—fail to complete the year satisfactorily. Illness, loss of interest and financial problems appear among the causes as well as scholastic inadequacy. There is a second group of students who experience scholastic difficulty but who are continued, at times reluctantly, in the study of medicine. This is a group which the Admissions Committee, if it had been wiser or if it were given a second choice, would probably have denied admittance. Happily, there is a third group—much larger than the above two groups—about whom the faculty feels content and at times experiences a glow of pride in their achievement. My purpose is to inquire into the extent to which our devices for selection perform their tasks in differentiating these students and to find, if possible, means or probable direction for their improvement.

The question to which we seek an answer is: Are there certain characteristics of ability, interest, attitude and experience that differentiate the successful from the low standing and failing students? In seeking an answer two restrictions have been imposed. First, the appraisal shall be an objective rather than a subjective judgment, and second, the tests or scales used shall be applicable to large groups of students and not require administration to an individual by a skilled examiner.

The data to be presented are derived from four classes at Washington University School of Medicine. The two classes which recently graduated were admitted under nearly normal peace time conditions. The other two classes, currently our juniors and seniors, were admitted under the pressures

* Read at the Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, held in Pittsburgh, October 29-31, 1945. A more detailed statistical analysis of these data will be published in a technical journal.

of the Selective Service Act. Only two students in this study were assigned to the School under the Army and Navy Training Programs. The several classes did, however, receive all their medical training under the accelerated program.

Each class was given a series of tests, either during the registration period at the beginning of the year or early in the freshman year. The group of tests includes the following:

1. A test of intelligence designed to measure capacity to do abstract thinking at a high level. No time limit was imposed in this test; each student worked at his own tempo and had ample opportunity to put forth his maximum effort. (Thorndike—CAVD.)

2. A simpler test of intellectual ability was given under severe time limits so that a premium was placed on speed as well as intellectual level or power. (Wonderlich—Personnel Test.)

3. A reading test designed to evaluate the student's ability to read, comprehend and answer questions about selected literary passages. (Haggerty—Reading Examination.)

4. A test of vocational interests and attitudes. (Strong—Vocational Interest.)

5. A test sampling the student's degree of social and emotional maturity. (Minnesota Personality Schedule.)

6. The scores on the Medical Aptitude Test were available for virtually all of these students.

The relationships between quality of performance in the testing situation and achievement in medical school—in most instances covering a period of three or four years are summarized in table 1. If we consider, first, the groups of students numbered 1 through 5 (1 representing the highest ranking 20 per cent of each class, and including students who have received their degrees or are still in good standing), we find that there is a clearly positive relationship without reversal between test score and achievement. This relationship is similar for Medical Aptitude Test and for the Intelligence Test (unsped).

TABLE 1.—Medians of percentile scores (based on 500 students enrolled in six successive classes in Washington University School of Medicine) for successive quintiles of students graduating or in good standing and for a group of students who have failed.

	QUINTILES					
	Highest		Lowest			
	1	2	3	4	5	Fail
Medical Aptitude	82	65	58	49	32	45
Intelligence (CAVD)	72	61	61	44	34	46
Intelligence (Speed)	67	46	53	46	47	33
Reading Skill	70	61	50	49	51	34

The group designated "F" consists of students who failed or who withdrew with unsatisfactory grades. Cases of frank physical illness have been excluded. It is at once evident that this group has talent considerably in excess of Groups 4 and 5 which have satisfactorily completed their work. These findings are in accord with our common experience that great talent is not *per se* an assurance of high achievement. For many of these persons the cause of failure must be sought in other aspects of the personality than the realm of ability.

As with the aptitude and intelligence tests, the relationship of speed and of reading skills to achievement is positive. However, Group 2 shows a marked difference between intellectual level and speed level. It is apparently a group of highly able but slower working students. In Groups 4 and 5 the levels of reading skill and of speed are above that of aptitude. One is inclined to see in these two factors compensatory elements for the lesser intellectual capacity. In comparing the performances of the "F" group a striking discrepancy is noted between aptitude and levels of reading and speed of work. Group "F" is especially weak in these areas in contrast to the high intellectual level.

Thus far, we have considered trends among groups of students. Interesting as these may be, the critical evaluation must, however, be made in terms of prognosis for the individual student. When this is done, the inadequacy of selection procedures, whether by test, interview or letter of recommendation, becomes embarrassingly evident.

For purposes of analysis each class was divided into two groups. One, designated as "High" in the summary tables, comprises approximately the upper four-fifths of the graduating students. No effort has been made to differentiate within this group between the competent student and those few exceptionally talented persons who grace every class. The second group, designated as "Low-Fail" is made up of (a) of low standing students who experienced more or less difficulty in their work but none the less were graduated (about one-fifth of the class) and (b) of students who failed or withdrew at some stage of their training. The numbers in these groups are 160 and 78, respectively.

For each of the tests of ability a critical or cut-off score was determined so as to give the maximum differentiation between the groups of high and low standing students. On the Medical Aptitude test this cut-off value was slightly below the 50th percentile.

TABLES 2 THROUGH 6.—Efficacy of the several tests in differentiating the satisfactory from the low standing and failing students. The numbers of students in the several categories are given.

TEST PROGNOSIS ACHIEVEMENT	GOOD		POOR	
	High	Low-Fail	High	Low-Fail
TABLE 2				
Medical Aptitude Test	128	49	32	29
TABLE 3				
Composite:	134	44	26	34
Intelligence				
Speed				
Reading				
TABLE 4				
Vocational Interest	135	53	25	25
TABLE 5				
Personality Schedule	148	56	12	22
TABLE 6				
Composite:	160	62	0	16
Intelligence				
Interest				
Personality				

Let us now direct our attention to the results on the Medical Aptitude Test (Table 2). We find that the status of 157 students has been predicted properly but that we have predicted incorrectly in 81 cases. If we had denied admission to all applicants scoring below the cut-off value, we would have excluded 29 students who did fail. However, this would have been accomplished with exclusion also of 32 students who did successfully carry on their work. It would have been an expansive price to pay. (N. B. We do not know what similar loss of good material occurs under current admission practices.)

Similar data are presented for a combined score of the two intelligence tests and the reading test (Table 3). One hundred sixty-eight cases are correctly predicted and 70 are incorrectly placed. The prediction is slightly, although probably not significantly, better than for the Aptitude Test.

A further combination of Medical Aptitude Test and the several intelligence and reading tests did not yield a better prediction. It thus appears that if intellectual ability and its concomitant products are once measured adequately, repeated measurement does not, thereby, increase accuracy of prediction of the relationship between the trait measured and some activity such as the study of medicine. If prognosis is to be improved a new facet of the personality must be examined. The student's vocational interests and attitudes appear to be such an aspect of personality.

The Strong Vocational Interest Test was used to appraise vocational interest in distinction from aptitude. On this test, the student expresses either his liking for or his disinterest in some 400 various assorted items covering school subjects, professions, recreation, people and miscellaneous activities. It has been determined empirically that men satisfyingly engaged in a given profession, e. g., medicine, exhibit a cluster or pattern of interests that demarcates them from an unselected group of men in general. More broadly, several large groups or families of vocational interests have been

identified: (1) a science group, including medicine, (2) a welfare group, illustrated by the ministry, and (3) business detail and contact groups.

About 80 per cent of medical students express a high community of interest with men engaged in scientific work. This group might reasonably be expected to have greater drive and attendant success in the study of medicine than the group of students lacking such scientific interests. The efficacy of the Vocational Interest Test in differentiating the satisfactory students from the low and failing group is also shown in Table 4. It is here seen that the exclusion of all students lacking in scientific interest would have eliminated 25 unsatisfactory students but it would have done so at the too high cost of 25 satisfactory students.

The combining of scores on the interest and ability tests resulted in no better discrimination than that achieved by the ability test alone. Ability, success and interest, within such a highly selected group as medical students, are apparently too dependently, and even circularly, related for a measure of interest to increase the predictive value of the ability tests.

From observation and personal experience all will acknowledge that the attitudes, sentiments and feelings of the doctor toward his patients and fellow human being can and do play a role in his ultimate success. We seek among applicants to medical school those youngsters we characterize as sound, or as stable persons, and, in turn, try to avoid the emotionally immature, the queer fellow or the screw-ball. One of the main functions of the pre-admission interview is the detection of such personality defects.

The objective measurement of these "intangible" aspects of personality is far more difficult and currently less satisfactory than the estimating of ability and achievement. The Minnesota Personality Schedule is one of the better standardized and validated tests of personal adjustment. For purpose of this analysis four groups of students were identified by the M. P. S. They may be characterized—taking a bit of liberty—as follows:

1. The extremely introverted individual or the youngster who lives within himself and neither desires nor seeks warm friendly relations with people.

2. The youngster who continues to wage an adolescent rebellion against his family long after the time his classmates have worked through this stage of development.

3. The insecure person, the student who feels when he looks at the image in the mirror as she shaves in the morning—"there is a mouse, there is a fellow who isn't worth much and that fellow is me." And by contrast—

4. The arrogant, cockshure chap who is so certain that in him is found the epitome of perfection; so much so that he is unable to accept criticism or suggestions from faculty or fellow students.

It is assumed that such sentiments are a handicap to a student of medicine unless they are modified or compensated by other assets. The predictive value of this assumption is summarized in table 5. It is noted that the predictive value is higher for this trait than for any thus far considered. Twenty-two unsatisfactory students would have been excluded by this criterion at a cost of only 12 good students.

However, one should inquire further into the characteristics of these 12 successful students—what assets enabled them to do the job? Let us make a further assumption. A student with high ability and strong interest and drive will succeed in spite of social and emotional immaturity, whereas the person lacking these compensating assets is likely to fail. The predictive value of this second assumption is shown in table 6. It will be noted that the 12 successful students had such assets of ability and interest, as did also 6 of the 22 students in the low failure group. There is a residue, however, of 16 unsatisfactory students with immature personalities who lacked interest or ability. These could have been excluded with the loss of one satisfactory student!

The zero value is, I am sure, fortuitous. These assumptions must be tested on a new group of students. This has been done for the lower classes now in school. The results are in substantial agreement with those presented. In two additional classes, 19 of 25 students who gave evidences of emotional immaturity are correctly placed. Three satisfactory students would have been lost.

In summarizing the results for five successive classes we find that

1. Fifty-nine students were classified as having some presumably handicapping personality traits.
2. Twenty-five of these had compensating assets of high ability and scientific interest and did satisfactory work in school.
3. Nine with such assets did unsatisfactory work.
4. Twenty-two students with personality handicaps were also low in ability or scientific interest and did unsatisfactory or poor work as students.
5. These 22 students could have been excluded at the expense of only 3 satisfactory students.

It has been possible, then, to identify a group of students with a cluster of abilities, interests and personal sentiments that augur poorly for success in medical school, and to say with reasonable probability (the chances are 1 against 7) that they will not succeed as medical students.

My purpose in presenting these findings is not to offer a sure fire method of selection. None exists. But I am confident that more adequate devices than those used in this study can be developed. We have too often been

content to put aside this difficult problem of appraising the personality of the prospective student of medicine and to cover our inability in this field with a reference to the "intangibles" of the personality. I do not intend to minimize the difficulty of the task but it will be through empirical studies that more adequate procedures will be found.

Alumni - - - -

Will you help?

Our nursing situation is critical..The fall class of student nurses in our School of Nursing is only one third filled, and the lack of graduate nurses in our hospitals is such that we now have a 12 percent over-all shortage of nurses and a 22 percent shortage of essential head nurses.

You can help in this way. If each one of you will contact some young woman with proper qualifications and personality and interest her in nursing, we are certain that we will be able to fill the fall class at the Washington University School of Nursing.

To assist you in helping us, we are setting forth a description of the opportunities in nursing, together with the qualifications for a nursing career. Will you please read it carefully and help us in this emergency?

Miss Louise Knapp, Director of the
School of Nursing

Dr. F. R. Bradley, Superintendent of
Barnes Hospital

Opportunities in Nursing

Opportunities for an interesting career in nursing are open to well qualified applicants. Washington University School of Nursing will admit a class in February. Applications should be filed as soon as possible.

We are asking each individual member of the medical profession to help us by giving accurate information to likely prospects. Some of our best applicants enter the School because the family physician has suggested nursing as a career, or has recommended this particular school.

A pamphlet which gives essential facts about nursing will soon reach you. Additional copies of this pamphlet will be sent to you if you wish to place them in your waiting room where they may serve to give information to young women who are interested, or to their parents and neighbors.

Because hospitals at this time have more patients than ever before, there is an immediate need for nursing personnel. Positions for graduate nurses are still open and therefore, student nurses will help us to give more adequate immediate care to patients. All facts point to a continuing need for graduate nurses in the years to come. Graduate nurses will be needed in civilian hospitals, in government services, in public health agencies, in industrial service, and for special duty nursing, in large numbers. There is no fear of over-production of nurses. Nursing salaries have been increased and in most communities exceed salaries paid to other professional groups.

The Washington University School of Nursing gives to students professional preparation that is comparable to the standards set for the School of Medicine. Scholarship and loan funds are available for students who need assistance.

Admission requirements are that the applicant must be 18 years of age, and a graduate of a four-year accredited high school, ranking in the upper two-thirds of the class. The applicant must also pass the pre-entrance tests given at the School of Nursing. Full information and application blanks can be secured by writing to Washington University School of Nursing, 416 South Kingshighway, St. Louis 10, Missouri.

Some parents will hesitate to let their daughters enter nursing because they are not aware of the many changes that have occurred in recent years. Today the School of Nursing offers many of the advantages found in colleges. The students have a social and recreational program which includes informal teas, formal dances, sports such as basketball, badminton, softball, ping-pong, swimming and tennis. Students are also encouraged to use the opportunities presented in St. Louis by the Municipal Opera and the Symphony. Every effort is made to discover special abilities and aptitudes of the individual student, and to encourage her to develop these.

The student who completes the three-year course in the School of Nursing receives the diploma in nursing, and is allowed forty-five credits which enable her to get her Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing in two and one-half years. For the individual who completes two years of required college work prior to entering the School of Nursing, the diploma in Nursing and the Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing are awarded at the end of the five-year period. The health of the student receives close supervision during the time she is enrolled in the School.

Dr. Erlanger Retires

Dr. Joseph Erlanger retired as emeritus professor of physiology on July 1, 1946.

A native of San Francisco, Dr. Erlanger enrolled at the University of California in 1891, and graduated in 1895. He entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1895 and graduated in 1899. After a year's internship at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, he remained as an assistant in physiology.

He then went to Strassburg to work in biochemistry, and returned to Johns Hopkins, where he held the positions of instructor, associate and associate professor of physiology. Here he began the work on principles and methods of measurement of the blood pressure, and on impulse initiation and conduction in the heart.

In 1906, he was called to Wisconsin as the first professor of physiology in the newly-organized medical school.

In 1910, Washington University School of Medicine was reorganized, and Dr. Erlanger was called to the professorship of physiology here. His first years here were spent in the buildings at 1806 Locust Street, where he planned the laboratories.

At Washington, 36 years of work on various aspects of circulatory physiology and a series of researches on the mechanism and treatment of shock were carried out in Dr. Erlanger's laboratories.

Dr. Erlanger's work here led to his receipt in 1944 of the Nobel Prize in Medicine.

Department of Illustration to Open September 1

A Department of Illustration will open approximately September 1, under the direction of K. Cramer Lewis. Mr. Lewis, who has been a professional photographer for nine years, was formerly with the photographic department at the State University of Iowa.

The Department of Illustration will be located on the eighth floor of the X-Ray Building, where six rooms are being remodelled to house the department. Construction began in April.

The Department will offer a complete medical photographic service, including clinical photographs, photomicrography and motion pictures.

Mr. Lewis expects to open with a staff of four assistants.

Dr. Schwartz Heads Neurosurgery

Dr. Ernest Sachs retired as head of the Division of Neurological Surgery on July 1, 1946. However, Dr. Sachs will continue to hold his appointment as a professor of clinical neurological surgery and will remain on the staff of Barnes and St. Louis Children's Hospitals and will continue in private practice in association with Dr. Leonard Furlow, associate professor of clinical neurological surgery.

Dr. Sachs was one of the early group who came to St. Louis before the present Medical School Buildings and Barnes Hospital were erected. He has served as a teacher for approximately 35 years. "His popularity with the medical students over this long period speaks well for the effectiveness of his teaching," Dr. Evarts A. Graham, head of the Department of Surgery, said.

Dr. Henry G. Schwartz, professor of neurological surgery, has been selected to succeed Dr. Sachs as head of the Division of Neurological Surgery. He received much of his training from Dr. Sachs during the year he held the fellowship in Neurological surgery at the School of Medicine in 1936-37.

Dr. Schwartz received his bachelor's degree from Princeton University in 1928 and his M.D. from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1932. He was given the Howell Award for student research at the Hopkins Medical School in 1931.

He had a year in general surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, followed by a National Research Council fellowship at the Harvard Medical School. He was an instructor in anatomy at the Harvard Medical School in 1935-36.

After completing the fellowship in neurological surgery at Washington University School of Medicine in 1937, he became instructor and then assistant professor of neurological surgery. In January, 1942, he was called to the Service with the 21st General Hospital.

During the war, he was chief of the neurosurgical section of the 21st General Hospital, and later served with the British Army at their head center in Africa, with official citation and commendation by the British Army.

He then became consultant neurosurgeon to the Continental Base Section, U. S. Army, in France. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in the U. S. Army, which was presented to him by Major General Hawley at a dinner given to the 21st General Hospital in St. Louis, December, 1945. At the present time he is also the Regional Consultant in neurological surgery for the Veterans Administration.

Dr. Cowdry Receives Carbon - 14

The first unit of radioactive carbon-14—one ten-thousandth of an ounce produced at a cost of \$376—was released by the War Department for cancer research to Dr. E. V. Cowdry of Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital of St. Louis. Dr. Cowdry is head of the Department of Anatomy at the School of Medicine.

The first civilian by-product of the Manhattan District's giant nuclear plant represents the largest amount of radioactive material ever in the possession of any single institution at one time, atomic scientists said.

Dr. Cowdry, research director for Barnard, in receiving the carbon-14, whose radioactive life is gauged at 10,000 years, expressed hope that "St. Louis may demonstrate in the peacetime use of atomic energy what Hiroshima demonstrated only a year ago in the first wartime use of this tremendous force."

Washington University's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology and the Kettering Foundation at Yellow Springs, Ohio, will share in the use of the isotope for cancer research with the St. Louis Hospital.

Dr. William L. Simson, Barnard Hospital research associate, said the radioactive carbon will be used in compounds injected in animal tissue to produce experimental cancer in order to study the reactions to cancer in laboratory animals. He asserted the radioactive material will serve as a "tracer" through the 37-million beta particles emitted per second by it so that instruments can trace the cancer-producing pound throughout the body.

The pile is capable of producing radioactive materials at a rate of nearly 1000 times that of the cyclotrons previously used for bombardment of the atoms.

Dr. Cowdry said this will make possible cancer research on a scale never before attempted and said "application of the same spirit of research to cancer which went into the atomic research problem will be humanity's greatest boon."

Seven Graduates in Pediatrics

Seven of the School of Medicine graduates are enrolled in a graduate course in pediatrics, which was started last fall. They are Drs. Carl Brakel, '39, Gene Grabau, '42, Kenneth Koerner, '41, Martin Withers, '42, Ezra Evans, '34, John Martz, '42, and Sam Gollub, '41. Total enrollment in the course is 20.

Also enrolled in the course are Dr. Ishan Dogramaji of Iraq and Dr. Muktha Sen of India.

Dr. Dogramaji received his M.D. degree from the University of Istanbul, Iraq, in 1938. Shortly after, he served as Director of the Children's Hospital in Bagdad. He came to the United States to study in 1944.

His work in the graduate course was interrupted in June by a meeting of the United Nations Health Conference, at which he was a delegate to represent Iraq. The Conference met in New York City, with 51 nations represented by delegates and 13 nations represented by observers.

Dr. Sen who is assistant professor of maternal and child welfare at the All India Institute of Hygiene at Calcutta, received her M.D. at the Medical College of Madras. She came to the United States in 1944, and spent a year at the Harvard School of Public Health on a Rockefeller Fellowship.

During the summer, she has been making field trips around the country. She spent June 10 to July 27 here. When she completes her field trips in the United States, she will go to England and then to India to resume her duties as assistant professor of maternal and child welfare at the All India Institute of Hygiene at Calcutta.

Graduate Course in Pathology

An eleven-month graduate course in Pathology for those who wish to specialize in other fields of medicine was started July 1. At the present time, six students are taking the course and by October 1, there will be 15, the limit.

The course was started by Dr. Elson D. Helwig, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army and Deputy to the Chief of Laboratories, Pacific Ocean Area.

On July 21, Dr. Helwig left the University to join the staff of the Army Institute of Pathology in Washington, D. C. On August 1, Dr. Wilson Brown, '39, assumed charge of the course. Dr. Brown interned in the Washington University Department of Pathology and was a resident at St. Louis County Hospital and St. Louis City Hospital. He was assistant chief of the laboratory of the Twenty-first General Hospital. He has been at the Army Institute of Pathology in Washington, D. C., since December.

At the present time there are five students enrolled in the graduate course who were graduated from Washington University School of Medicine. They are Dr. James A. Miller, Richard W. Yore, Alfred A. Thurlow, Jr., and Alva Paul Naney, Jr., all of whom were graduated March, 1943, and Guy D. Callaway, who was graduated in September, 1944.

In addition to these graduates, there are six students who have been accepted for the course who were graduated from other Medical Universities or Colleges.

Dr. Davis Joins Staff

Dr. Hallowell Davis has been appointed research professor of otolaryngology and associate professor of physiology at the School of Medicine. He is also the director of research for the Central Institute for the Deaf.

Dr. Davis, who was formerly associate professor of physiology at the Harvard Medical School, will direct the expansion of the research and clinical program dealing with all phases of deafness, hearing and speech defects.

A native of New York City, Dr. Davis received his A.B. from Harvard in 1918 and his M.D. in 1922. During World War I he served overseas with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service. He was Sheldon Traveling Fellow at Cambridge University in 1923 and then returned to Harvard.

He is a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Physiology and of Psychosomatic Medicine, co-author of the book "Hearing, Its Psychology and Physiology," and author of numerous scientific papers on audition and neurophysiology.

Dr. Davis is a member of many scientific societies, including the American Physiological Society, The Acoustical Society of America, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi.

Reception Honors Dr. Dock

The Los Angeles County Medical Association, its trustees, and the members of the Library Committee gave a reception in honor of Dr. George Dock, June 2, 1946. Dr. Dock has served on the Library Committee for 23 years, and has donated approximately 3000 selected volumes on medicine to the Association.

Dr. Dock was professor of medicine at Washington University from 1910-1922.

Dr. W. E. Kittredge, of Tulane University, presented greetings from Dr. Rudolph Matas, of New Orleans. Dr. Matas described himself as one of Dr. Dock's nearest octogenarian contemporaries.

In reviewing his 38 years of association with Dr. Dock, he pointed out that at 28 years of age Dr. Dock had attained considerable celebrity in the scientific world; that through long continued research he laid the cornerstone of his reputation as one of the foremost clinical endocrinologists of his day; that his position on hookworm disease was one of authority, and that his itinerary of university professorships included Harvard, Pennsylvania, Galveston, Ann Arbor and Washington University.

Mississippi Valley Medical Society Meets

The eleventh annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society was held at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, September 25, 26, 27.

Over 30 clinical teachers from the leading medical schools conducted the postgraduate assembly, and the entire program was planned to appeal to general practitioners.

There were over 60 technical and scientific exhibits, noon-day round table luncheons, and a big banquet, preceded by a social hour.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor of Washington University, was the principal banquet speaker, together with the presidents of the Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri State Medical Societies.

All ethical physicians were invited to attend.

Two-Day Symposium on Forensic Medicine

The Division for Postgraduate Medical Education of the School of Medicine will sponsor a two-day symposium on forensic medicine October 4 and 5.

Forensic medicine has assumed a role of increasing importance to pathologists, health officers, coroners and coroners' physicians in particular. The conference is open to physicians, lawyers, police officers and to laymen who can qualify as coroners or coroners' aides.

The faculty is composed of members of the Department of Pathology, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, members of the staff of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, members of the St. Louis County Health Center, members of the Missouri Highway Patrol and additional members from government agencies, represented by men in St. Louis and the metropolitan area.

The symposium will be conducted at the School of Medicine, and at St. Louis County Health Center, Clayton, Missouri.

Although registration is requested, there will be no fee for this course which is limited to 100 students.

Dr. Hoagland Dies of Heart Ailment

Dr. Charles Lee Hoagland, '35, died August 2, 1946, of a heart ailment in the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute in New York.

Dr. Hoagland received his B.S. degree from Washington University in 1931, and after graduation from the School of Medicine, he worked in medicine and pathology here. He went to the Rockefeller Institute in 1937, returned to Washington University in 1938, and in 1939, returned to the Rockefeller Institute, where he remained until his death.

Dr. Hoagland became interested in diseases of metabolism and nutrition, and it was while active in this field that he began the study of muscular dystrophy and cirrhosis of the liver.

Dr. Hoagland investigated the chemical nature of purified vaccine virus and was able to show that this virus is of a complex nature with considerable organization. His work was the first adequate study of the chemical nature of an animal virus, and the results were different from those obtained by Dr. W. M. Stanley who first showed that tobacco mosaic virus consists of one substance, a nucleoprotein.

The results obtained by Dr. Hoagland made it obvious that all viruses are not similar as far as chemical structure is concerned.

Former Barnes Hospital Superintendent Dies at Summer Home

Dr. Louis Burlingham, who was superintendent of Barnes Hospital from 1917 to his retirement in 1939, died July 24, 1946, at his summer home on Cape Cod, Mass., at the age of 66 years.

Dr. Burlingham, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University Medical School in 1906, devoted his medical career, except for an early internship, to hospital executive work. He held various positions in Massachusetts General Hospital before coming to St. Louis in 1917.

He was president of the American Hospital Association in 1928, and was a fellow of the College of Hospital Administrators and a member of the Medical Council of the United States Veterans Bureau.

Surgical Training Plan to Be Reorganized

The surgical training plan at Barnes Hospital will be reorganized, beginning July, 1947, according to Dr. Evarts A. Graham, head of the Department of Surgery.

"Although the surgical training service at Barnes has long served as one of the model systems for surgical training, it has become evident in the past few years that there is need for reorganization of the training plan," Dr. Graham said.

"This has been occasioned by the gradual increase in size of the entire surgical service, and by the desire to provide an opportunity for more young surgeons to become completely qualified in general surgery and in the surgical specialties," he said. "In the past, only one or two men each year could complete four years of training, and advanced training in the specialties was limited to fellowships in thoracic, plastic and neurosurgery."

The new plan will allow two men to complete five years and four men to complete four years training in general surgery, each year. In addition, the plan provides for a straight two years of training (assistant residency and residency) in orthopedic, genitourinary and neurosurgery.

The plastic and thoracic surgery services will be provided with residents who may have their training continued further as fellows. The training program in each of the specialties will be developed until it is possible for all the requirements for qualification to be fulfilled.

The initial appointment as intern will be for a two-year period, six new men being appointed yearly. The intern will rotate through general surgery and the various specialties, a total of between six and ten months being spent on the general surgery services.

At the completion of these two years the intern will have the opportunity of receiving one of the four vacancies as assistant resident on general surgery; of taking an assistant residency on orthopedic, genitourinary or neurosurgery; or, of dropping out of clinical work for six months or a year to work as a fellow in the experimental or clinical laboratories.

The assistant residencies on general surgery will be two-year appointments. Approximately half of this time will be spent on the general surgery services at Barnes Hospital, and the remainder will be spent on the plastic and chest surgery services, on the fracture service at City Hospital, in the Out-Patient Clinics, and in the laboratories. The assistant residency appointments on orthopedic, genitourinary and neurosurgery will be for one year periods, to be followed the next year by the residencies in these specialties.

There will be two resident surgeons on general surgery and one each on the five major surgical specialties. Upon completion of the general surgery residency, all requirements of the American Board of Surgery will have been fulfilled.

Hospital Administration Course

Washington University will offer a course in Hospital Administration this fall, according to Dr. Frank R. Bradley, Director of Hospital Administration. The School of Medicine, the School of Business and Public Administration, and Barnes Hospital will supervise instruction, and other University schools and hospitals affiliated with the University will be utilized.

The course will provide detailed study of the entire field of Hospital Administration, with studies in the related fields of Public Health and Public Welfare Administration and a supervised administrative internship in the second year.

"This program of training superintendents and directors capable of administering hospitals comes from an increasing realization of the value and importance of small and medium-sized hospitals, and from the probable construction of many such hospitals in future years," Dr. Robert A. Moore, acting dean of the Washington University School of Medicine, said.

Prerequisite for applicants for the course is a bachelor's degree either in arts or sciences from an educational institute approved by Washington University.

"Applications from those in the medical, nursing, hospital administrative or public welfare fields or from the business world are invited," Dr. Bradley said. "Assessment will be made of evidence presented by the applicant concerning his suitability for work in the hospital field, and will be regarded as an admission requirement.

"For the present, only full-time students will be admitted," Dr. Bradley said, "but experienced administrators in the hospital field, or students wishing to take advanced work may be admitted at the discretion of the faculty."

The course will last approximately 21 months, of which nine months will be spent in academic instruction on the campus, and 12 months in an administrative internship approved by the faculty. No deviation from the nine-month academic residence requirement will be permitted.

The first year the student's program will be about half required courses and about half electives. The elective courses will be determined by the staff after consideration of the individual student's need and will be selected from courses in Public Health, Commerce and Finance and Social Work. In the intern year, the student, under supervision, has an opportunity to participate in actual management.

Washington University will provide a certificate of Hospital Administration to those who complete the course, after satisfactory completion of the intern year. Classes in Hospital Administration begin September 16, 1946.

The new course is supported in part by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Sixteen Girls Accepted for Freshman Class

Sixteen girls have been accepted for the freshman class of 1946-47—the largest number of women ever to be accepted by the School of Medicine. Total enrollment figures, including the newly-accepted freshmen, are approximately 370 for the coming year, about 16 more than last year.

Twenty states are represented in the freshmen enrollment for the coming year. Of the 85 students now accepted, Missouri claims the largest number with 40.

Eight are from Illinois, six from Washington, five from Texas, three each from Iowa, New York, Ohio and Indiana and two each from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

There are one each from Idaho, Arkansas, California, Kentucky, New Mexico, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, and Michigan.

In last year's total of 354 students in the Medical School there were 175 from Missouri, 35 from Illinois, 11 each from New York and Alabama, eight each from California and Oklahoma, seven from Kansas, six each from Iowa, North Carolina and Washington, five each from Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

There were four each from Arizona, Colorado and Indiana, and three each from Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska and West Virginia.

There were two each from Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Virginia. North Dakota, New Jersey, Nevada, Maine, Kentucky and Georgia were each represented by one student. One student was also from Washington, D. C.

Four students were from Hawaii and one was from Puerto Rico.

Postgraduate Course in Basic Science in Surgery

A postgraduate course in basic science in surgery and allied specialties will be sponsored by the Division of Postgraduate Medical Education beginning September 16, 1946. Six months of the course will be available for credit by the various specialty boards.

The period of special training will emphasize the relation of the basic sciences; anatomy, pathology, physiology, biochemistry and bacteriology to the application of surgical principles which are fundamental in all branches of surgery.

Eligibility is based upon graduation from an approved medical school, the completion of at least one year's internship or equivalent service in the Medical Corps of the Armed Services and military service with a medical branch of the Armed Services in World War II.

United States Public Health Service Awards Grant to Medical School

The United States Public Health Service awarded the School of Medicine a grant of \$270,000 for support of research on hypertension. The grant will cover five years, \$70,000 to be spent the first year, and \$50,000 to be spent each year thereafter.

The research work will be under the direction of Dr. Harry Schroeder, who comes from the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, where he worked with Dr. Donald Van Slyke.

Dr. Schroeder has been active in the study of hypertension in the past, having described an enzyme in the kidney which affects blood pressure.

The studies will be carried out in the research laboratories of the Department of Medicine located on the tenth floor of the Oscar Johnson Institute, and a limited number of beds on the metabolism service of Barnes Hospital will be assigned to the project.

Barnes Hospital is contributing to the program by making physical alterations in the present Metabolism Ward and by helping to defray the expense of the "free beds" needed for the study.

Dr. Palmer Fitcher, recently appointed assistant professor of medicine, in charge of the metabolism division of the department, will take an active part in the hypertension research. He will also be engaged in a study of electrolyte metabolism in cardiac failure, under a grant from the United States Navy.

Dr. Fitcher was graduated from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1936, and was later a Research Fellow at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Fitcher and Dr. Schroeder both served in the Navy during World War II.

The National Society for Medical Research

The National Society for Medical Research, a clearing house for information on medical studies and discoveries, has been organized under the sponsorship of the Association of American Medical Colleges with the cooperation of 101 national scientific organizations.

Dr. Anton J. Carlson, President of the National Society for Medical Research and Professor Emeritus of Physiology at the University of Chicago, has announced the establishment of the Society's headquarters office in Chicago, Illinois. Ralph A. Rohwedder, 1946 President of the

Chicago Junior Association of Commerce and former consultant and editor for the National Safety Council, has been appointed Executive Secretary.

The Society has as its purpose the advancement of research in medicine, biology, pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

Dr. Carlson emphasized that an important function of the Society is to analyze and expose the propaganda of small but highly vocal groups which object to the use of animals in the experiments without which medical science would still be in its infancy.

Every year doctors and researchers must take time from their vital duties to defeat legislation proposed by these groups which would hamper or stop the work of the medical profession.

Secretary-Treasurer of the National Society for Medical Research is Dr. A. C. Ivy, Head of the Department of Physiology at Northwestern University. On the Board of Directors are R. B. Allen, University of Illinois; Alfred Blalock, Johns Hopkins University; C. S. Burwell, Harvard University; E. J. Carey, Marquette University; L. R. Chandler, Stanford University; W. C. Davison, Duke University; R. E. Dyer, National Institute of Health; H. S. Gasser, Rockefeller Institute; E. W. Goodpasture, Vanderbilt University; J. G. Hardenbergh, American Veterinary Medical Association; J. C. Hinsey, Cornell University.

Victor Johnson, American Medical Association; C. D. Leake, University of Texas; E. M. MacEwen, University of Iowa; W. S. McEllroy, University of Pittsburgh; B. O. Raulston, University of Southern California; A. M. Schwitalla, St. Louis University; Isaac Starr, University of Pennsylvania; E. L. Turner, University of Washington; Floyd S. Winslow, Medical Society, State of New York.

National offices of the Society are at 25 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Graduate Course in Ob - Gyn

The Division for Postgraduate Medical Education will offer a course in newer methods of diagnosis and therapy in obstetrics and gynecology, Sept. 9 to 21, 1946.

Although the course has been developed for the specialists in those two fields, the general practitioner can attend the series of lectures. Admission will be granted to graduates of approved medical schools who have completed one year of internship or served its equivalent in the medical corps of the armed forces.

Two sessions will be held daily, and each session is divided into two parts. The course is presented to give all an opportunity to become acquainted with the latest advances in obstetrics and gynecology, with emphasis upon the diagnosis and treatment, rather than the theoretical causes.

New Director of Occupational Therapy

Miss Sue Hurt has been appointed director of the Department of Occupational Therapy at the School of Medicine, beginning July, 1947. Miss Dorothy Flint will serve as acting director until that time.

Miss Hurt is now field secretary of the American Occupational Therapy Association and has for several years been director of the Department of Occupational Therapy of Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary at Richmond, Va.

She received her B. A. degree from Columbia University in New York, is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy and has studied at Harvard and Columbia. Miss Hurt is a registered occupational therapist.

Miss Flint was graduated from the School of Occupational Therapy in 1931, and was director of the Home Service Department from 1931 to 1937. From 1937 to the present time, Miss Flint served as instructor and assistant to the director.

The Department of Occupational Therapy was started in 1918 as the St. Louis School for Reconstruction Aides. This was the first training center of its kind west of the Mississippi.

In 1919 the name was changed to St. Louis School of Occupational Therapy. Extension of the program was made possible in 1934 by an association with Washington University, and the name was again changed to St. Louis School of Occupational and Recreational Therapy.

A bequest by Rachel Stix Michael in 1938 brought about a closer affiliation with the University, and in February 1946, the school was established as a department in the Division of Auxiliary Medical Services. This Division is conducted under the direction of the Dean and Executive Faculty of the School of Medicine.

Capt. Yore Appointed Director of ROTC

Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk has asked the School of Medicine to re-establish a unit of Officers Reserve Training Corps. The ROTC unit will begin this fall under the direction of Capt. Richard Yore, who was graduated from the School of Medicine in 1943.

Capt. Yore interned at New Haven City Hospital in New Haven, Conn., and went into the service in 1944.

He was stationed at the Medical Fields Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., and in 1945 went overseas as a general medical officer. He

served with the Sixty-Sixth Division of the Medical Corps in France, and returned this year to Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver, Colo.

This summer, he took some postgraduate work in pathology before his appointment to the ROTC unit.

When the ASTP began in July, 1943, the ROTC unit was discontinued. The ASTP was stopped last fall.

Washington University is one of 23 Medical Schools throughout the United States which will have an ROTC unit.

Dr. Dammin Joins Staff

Dr. Gustave J. Dammin has been appointed assistant professor of internal medicine and assistant professor of pathology at the School of Medicine. He will serve as director of the central diagnostic laboratories in Barnes Hospital and will aid in the teaching of laboratory diagnosis in the Department of Medicine.

The other half of his time will be devoted to research and teaching in the Department of Pathology. In pathology he will work particularly in the field of clinical pathology.

He has had advanced training in both medicine and pathology and was in charge of all laboratories in the office of the Surgeon General at the close of the war. He was graduated from Cornell University Medical College in 1938.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS

Eighty-four new appointments and promotions were made at the last meetings of the Executive Faculty. Retiring Dean Philip A. Shaffer was appointed Distinguished Service Professor of Biological Chemistry, and Dr. Robert A. Moore, head of the Pathology Department, was appointed acting dean.

Anatomy

Dr. John C. Finerty, appointed assistant professor; Dr. Mildred Trotter, promoted to professor of gross anatomy, and Dr. A. R. Gopal-Ayengar, appointed research fellow in anatomy.

Bacteriology and Immunology

Dr. Alfred D. Hershey and Dr. Sol Spiegelman, promoted to assistant professors of bacteriology and immunology; Dr. John M. Reiner, appointed as national research council fellow in bacteriology; Dr. Frederick Sherman, appointed research fellow in bacteriology, and Mr. Elliott June, appointed research assistant in bacteriology.

Biological Chemistry

Dr. Carl Cori, new head of the Department; Dr. Gerti Cori, appointed associate professor of research in biological chemistry; Dr. J. Oliver Lampen and Mr. Lewis Berger, appointed research assistants; Dr. Earl Sutherland, instructor in biological chemistry; Dr. Robert Loeffel, research assistant; Dr. Graham Webster, research fellow, and Dr. Sidney Velick, assistant professor.

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Dr. James F. Nolan, appointed assistant professor.

Surgery

Dr. Henry G. Schwartz, promoted to professor of neurological surgery and in charge of that division; Dr. George Roulhac, appointed instructor in neurological surgery; Dr. John James Modlin, appointed instructor in surgery; Dr. Morton Pareira, appointed assistant in clinical surgery; Dr. H. H. Wandell, appointed visiting fellow in thoracic surgery; Dr. Everett Sugarbaker, appointed assistant professor of clinical surgery; Dr. Gilmore M. Sanes, appointed fellow in chest surgery, and Dr. R. Alvin Rix, appointed fellow in neurological surgery.

Neuropsychiatry

Dr. William S. Fields, appointed Rockefeller postwar assistant in neuropsychiatry; Dr. James L. O'Leary, promoted to professor of neurology; Dr. Robert Mueller, appointed assistant in clinical psychiatry, and Drs. Bernard S. Gordon and Frank O. Shobe, assistants in neuropsychiatry.

Internal Medicine

Dr. Carl V. Moore, promoted to professor of medicine; Dr. Charles H. Eyermann, Dr. Keith S. Wilson, Dr. Leo. Gottlieb, and Dr. Charles W. Duden, promoted to assistant professors of clinical medicine; Dr. Sim F. Beam, Dr. Harry Agress, Dr. Robert W. Kelley, Dr. Truman Drake, Dr. Stanley Hampton, Dr. Anne T. Goetch and D. Llewellyn Sale, Jr., all appointed instructors in clinical medicine.

Dr. Lawrence Kotner and Dr. Robert Koch, appointed assistants in clinical medicine; Dr. Giles Filley and Dr. Glenn O. Turner, appointed assistants in medicine; Dr. Robert Tinsley, appointed research fellow in hematology, and Dr. Albert Roos, research fellow.

Otolaryngology

Dr. Joseph H. Ogura, appointed assistant in otolaryngology; Dr. G. O'Neil Proud, changed from part-time to full-time status, with title of instructor, and Dr. Hallowell Davis, appointed research professor.

Dermatology

Dr. Richard S. Weiss, promoted to professor of clinical dermatology; Dr. Eugene P. Weber, appointed assistant in clinical dermatology.

Ophthalmology

Dr. Meyer Weiner, appointed professor emeritus of clinical ophthalmology; Dr. William F. Hardy, appointed associate professor emeritus of clinical ophthalmology.

Dr. E. B. Alvis, Dr. Harry B. Rosenbaum, Dr. S. Albert Hanser, Dr. Robert D. Mattis and Dr. E. Norris Robertson, all appointed instructors in clinical ophthalmology. Dr. Benjamin Milder, appointed instructor in clinical ophthalmology (on leave for military duty); Dr. Herbert B. Shields, appointed assistant in ophthalmology, and Mr. William A. Moor, appointed assistant in ophthalmology.

Pediatrics

Dr. Florence Heys, appointed instructor in biology in pediatrics; Dr. James Goodfriend and Dr. Don Thurston, appointed assistants in pediatrics.

Pathology

Dr. Elson B. Helwig, promoted to assistant professor of pathology; Dr. Betty Ben Geren and Dr. Frank Vellios, appointed assistants in pathology; Dr. Albert Miller, appointed visiting professor of pathology (June 1 to August 31, 1946).

Pharmacology

Dr. Maurice E. Krahle, appointed assistant professor of pharmacology.

Physiology

Dr. H. L. White, associate professor, appointed acting head of the Department; Dr. Gordon Schoepfle and Dr. Sheppard M. Walker, promoted to assistant professors of physiology; Dr. Hallowell Davis, appointed associate professor of physiology.

Preventive Medicine

Dr. Leland Hanchett, appointed lecturer in preventive medicine; Dr. George M. Saunders, appointed assistant professor.

Radiology

Dr. Wendell G. Scott, promoted to associate professor of clinical radiology; Dr. William Stanbro, Dr. William Curtis, and Dr. Howard Gest, appointed assistants in radiology.

Neurophysiology

Mrs. Judith Ann Partridge Price, appointed research associate in biophysics.

Military Science and Tactics

Dr. Earl E. Perry was appointed associate professor emeritus of military science and tactics.

Resignations

Dr. Kurt Solomon, research associate in neuropsychiatry, and research associate in radiology, effective August 31, Dr. Edward G. McGavran, professor of public health administration, effective August 31.

Departmental News

Surgery

Dr. Robert Elman, associate professor of clinical surgery, spoke on "A Clinical Study of Protein Balance in Surgical Patients," May 2, 1946, at a meeting of the Medical Society of the state of New York.

Dr. Evarts A. Graham will represent surgery at the 100th Anniversary celebration of Dr. Morton's use of ether, to be held at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Harvard Medical School October 14, 15 and 16.

Other speakers will be Bishop Sherrill, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who will act as master of ceremonies; Raymond Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Henry K. Beecher, professor of anesthesia at Harvard, and Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Anatomy

Dr. E. V. Cowdry, head of the Department of Anatomy, has been appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society, the American Association of Cancer Research and of the National Cancer Foundation. He has also been made an adviser of the Samuel S. Fels Institute at Antioch College.

Biological Chemistry

Dr. Philip A. Shaffer will have a research laboratory on the twelfth floor of Osear Johnson Institute, where five rooms are being remodelled for him.

Public Health

Dr. E. G. McGavran has accepted a position as professor of public health at the University of Kansas. For five years he has been commissioner of health of St. Louis County and for two years has been on the staff of the Medical School as professor of public health administration.

Ophthalmology

There will be a clinic for ophthalmic allergies this fall, under the direction of Dr. S. A. Hanser who has rejoined the staff after five years in the Army.

Miscellaneous

The Alumni Office has moved from the third floor of the Clinic Building to the first floor of the Medical School. It now occupies one end of the office of Dr. Franklin Walton, the assistant dean.

Mrs. Joyce Greaves has been employed as Administrative Secretary for public relations. She will handle all news releases from the School of Medicine. She is a graduate of the School of Journalism at the University of Montana.

Pediatrics

Dr. G. B. Forbes, instructor in pediatrics at the School of Medicine, is now at Los Alamos, N. M., where he is in charge of the pediatrics service and where he is also engaged in pediatric research. He is working with Miss Anne Perley, instructor in biological chemistry in pediatrics at the School of Medicine, who has been stationed at Los Alamos throughout most of the period of the atomic bomb project.

Physiology

Drs. Joseph Erlanger, H. L. White, E. A. Blair, Sheppard M. Walker and Gordon Schoepfle attended the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City, March 11-15. Dr. Erlanger and Dr. Schoepfle presented a paper entitled, "Studies in Nerve Degeneration and Regeneration."

Drs. Walker and Wilson gave a paper on "The Research of the Triceps Surae in the Adrenalectomized and Normal Rat to Single and Multiple Stimulation." Dr. Schoepfle also presented a paper on "Synaptic Delay and Central Inhibition in Relation to Electro-tonic Potentials."

Pharmacology

Dr. M. E. Krahl will join the Department of Pharmacology as assistant professor this fall. He is now assistant professor of pharmacology at Columbia University.

Dr. Krahl received his A.B. from DePauw in 1929, his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1932, and was research chemist for Eli Lilly and Co. from 1933 until he went to Columbia University.

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Alumni News

1881

Willis Hall and **James A. Dickson** of St. Louis, planned a 65th class reunion. Since they are the only two survivors of their class, the reunion had to be postponed when Dr. Dickson became ill, shortly before the March 3 date. Dr. Hall served for 26 years in the Gynecological Clinic at the St. Louis Medical College, and has been a staff member of St. Luke's Hospital since 1885 (now honorary).

1887

Edwin Bailey Kenner of Wentzville, Mo., died April 30, 1946.

1879

Dr. Joseph Grindon, who practiced in St. Louis for 66 years to a day, has retired and is living in San Francisco, Calif., where he moved in April, 1945. Dr. Grindon writes, "I do not know of a living classmate, and the only *news* I know is very old. I was born in St. Louis in 1858 when Jim Buchanan was president of the United States."

(Editor's note: Our files show 18 other living members of the class of 1879.)

1889

Ben H. Smith of Huntington Park, Calif., retired from active practice on March 4, 1946, the fifty-seventh anniversary of his graduation from Missouri Medical College.

1890

John Wehrly, of Santa Ana, Calif., writes that he is "still in active practice—working hard."

1891

Joseph William Charles of St. Louis, has recently become an emeritus member of the American Ophthalmological Society. He is now an honor

member of the St. Louis Medical Society.

1896

Charles S. Morrison, who is practicing in Colorado Springs, Colo., has been on the Colorado State Board of Health, was president of the El Paso County Medical Society and President of the Clinical Club.

Meyer Wiener of Coronado, Calif., will teach eye surgery in the post-graduate course just started in the University of California in Los Angeles. As honorary consultant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, United States Navy, he is preparing a schedule for instruction of eye residents in the nine Navy Teaching Hospitals.

The first volume of "Ophthalmology in the War Years," of which he is editor-in-chief, has just come off the press.

Dr. Wiener has been elected to membership of the Board of Directors of the Hazel Hurst Foundation for the blind, Pasadena, Calif.

1898

John A. Russell is retiring from general practice in Auburn, Calif., to accept an appointment as superintendent and manager of the Placer County Hospital in Auburn.

C. E. Dudley died in St. Louis in March.

1899

Orville Pitney of Redwood City, Calif., has retired from active practice but is "still interested in the alumni."

J. Clay Heinrichs of St. Louis, was 70 years of age in June and is "still going strong." He writes, "I hope to meet in 1949 for our 50th anniversary class meeting. I will send notice for

the meeting if I am here. Glad to hear from any of the boys."

1905

Charles L. Klenk was recently elected president of the St. Louis Pathological Society for 1946-47. He is also counselor for the state of Missouri American Society of Clinical Pathology.

1906I

Carl Tillmanns sends greetings from Los Angeles, Calif.

1908

Walter R. Hewitt has been part-time health commissioner for University City for the last four years. He pioneered in successful rabies control, clean restaurant, and rat control ordinances, which were passed and are now operative. He instituted "Transparencies" or the Dical method of grading and posting grades of all eating and drinking establishments, now widely accepted in University City.

1910

Frank H. Ewerhardt was presented with a gift by members of the faculty at Washington University, who have served on the Committee on Athletics. The presentation was made at a dinner in recognition of Dr. Ewerhardt's long service to the University.

1911

Walter A. Rohlfing sends greetings to old classmates and friends. He says, "I'm still hitting the ball and hope that my five grandchildren, all boys, will follow in my footsteps."

1912

Arthur A. Proetz was guest speaker at a meeting of the Canadian Medical Association at Banff on June 12 and 13.

1919

"After 17 years in southern California, it's still God's country," writes **Samuel E. Pasette** of Los Angeles. "I bump into Washington University

alumni from time to time." Dr. Pasette is a pediatrician.

1923

Harold F. Corson is chief of the neuropsychiatric division of the Veteran's Administration, Fourth Branch Area, Richmond, Va.

1928

Joel Tinder Woodburn is now taking a two-year specializing residency in ear, nose and throat work at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

Col. Paul I. Robinson has been named commanding officer of the St. Louis Medical Depot.

1929

Colonel Armin W. Leuschner died in Leyte, P. I., October 26, 1944 at 39 years of age.

Lawrence C. Ball is a colonel, stationed at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

1930

Thomas C. McCleave is practicing internal medicine at Oakland, Calif. He served during the war in the USNR with the rank of Commander. His duty included four of 14 months at the Naval Air Station on Saipan.

Herbert H. Gass is living in Baitalpur, India.

B. F. Byland, now a major, is overseas with 42nd General Hospital.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Lee Liebolt, on leave as assistant professor of surgery at Cornell University, and as instructor of orthopedic surgery at Columbia University, is chief of surgical services at the AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital, Coral Gables, Florida.

1931

George E. Garrison served as Lieut. Col. in the Army Air Forces for four years, before his recent discharge. He is now practicing eye, ear, nose and throat in Fort Collins, Colo.

Arthur Hankwitz is carrying on family tradition in Milwaukee, Wis., where three generations of the Hankwitz family have served as physicians and surgeons. His grandfather first opened an office in Milwaukee fifty years ago in May.

1932

Donald M. Paton is now at Houston, Texas, after three years in the armed service. He received his discharge in March.

1933

John Walter Jones is practicing obstetrics and gynecology at the Southern Clinic, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Clarmont P. Doane was discharged in February from the Navy Medical Corps.

Leonard G. Rosenthal of St. Louis wishes all Washingtonians and Bears best of luck.

1935

A. J. Steiner of St. Louis writes, "My time is being occupied with the practice of medicine and being treasurer of the St. Louis County Medical Society." This year, Dr. Steiner is also secretary-treasurer of the American College of Chest Physicians. He recently returned from a tour of the West and the medical convention in San Francisco.

Bernard Schwartzman returned from military service with the AAF Medical Corps in June, and was separated as Lieut. Col. He is again practicing pediatrics in St. Louis.

I. J. Flance is practicing internal medicine, with specialty in lung diseases of the chest. He resides in St. Louis with his wife and two small children.

Albert H. Krause has not located since his separation from the Army in March.

1936

George M. Klinger was discharged from the Army in April and is now in Springfield, Mo.

William J. Cremer has been superintendent of the State Hospital at Fulton, Mo., since March.

1937

David Wall is participating in a veteran's training program at Barnes Hospital, which was set up by the Department of Psychiatry for post-war training of veterans.

Albert E. Meisenbach has returned to private practice of ophthalmology in Dallas, Texas, after serving in the Army for four years.

1938

Roy W. Thomas has been in general practice in Redding, Calif., for five years. During the war he had offices in Weaverville also (about 50 miles from Redding).

"I recently had a visit from **Bill Burton** (class of '36) who was on his way to Bikini with the Navy," Dr. Thomas wrote.

Wayne P. McKee is "situated in the most westerly city in the U. S. A. (Ferndale, Calif.)." He comments, "Five minutes from the office is the Eel River, where the steel head fishing is excellent."

Tim V. Richey is back in practice in El Cajon, Calif., after 38 months in the Army.

1939

Ruben Jordan Maxwell, a major in the Army with the 13th Air Force, died October 10, 1945 of acute polio.

1940

James Mann is now resident in psychiatry at the Boston State Hospital, after three and one-half years in the service, part of which was spent in New Guinea and the Philippines.

Charles G. Obermeyer was discharged from the Army in March after 40 months of service in Texas and Mississippi. He returned to St. Louis in April, where he is doing general practice and some private anesthesia work.

"We finally had to buy a house, but I am still looking for an office for my own private practice in South St. Louis," Dr. Obermeyer wrote. The Obermeyers' third child, a son, was born in March.

1941

Robert E. Buck is a resident in medicine at the General Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Carol H. Rehm was separated from the Service in April and began general practice in Los Angeles, Calif., in May.

Frank J. Pickett is interning at Maternity Hospital in St. Louis.

1942

Frank Shode is at Barnes Hospital in a veteran's training program, set up by the Department of Psychiatry.

Bill Reese is on the house staff of the psychiatric clinic, Phipps Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, under the tutelage of **Eddie Ascher**.

Ernest J. Eytinge is a resident in medicine at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. He was recently discharged from the Service.

1943

J. P. Myles Black was discharged from the Army in June and is now in chest surgery at Olive View Sanitarium, which is a unit of the Los Angeles County Hospital. Karl William Black II was born September, 1945.

Daniel G. Santer was discharged from the Army in June, and will be a resident at the Milwaukee County Hospital.

Carvel T. Shaw finished his surgical residency at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit July 1, 1946, and will go into private practice soon in Monroe, La., at Riverside Sanitarium.

Frances M. Chappell began practice of ophthalmology in February in association with Dr. Lawrence T. Post, in St. Louis.

Capt. Frederick W. Knoke is stationed with a medical battalion at Dachau, Germany, where he is the only doctor for more than 1,000 men and is also medical adviser, supervising 22,000 prisoners there.

Edward H. Kowert has recently been transferred from Bushnell General Hospital in Utah to the Regional Hospital at Ft. McClellan, Alabama, where he is working in the neuropsychiatric service. "While here, I ran into **Hugh Ashley** (March 1943) who recently returned from Saipan and who is on the surgical staff here," Dr. Kowert wrote.

Julius Karl Neils is en route to Japan as quarantine officer.

Ernest Schwartz was discharged from the Army in June and is now in San Francisco, Calif.

James H. Craven, Medical Corps captain, is stationed at the Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Ga., on the orthopedic service.

"I have been in this same hospital for over 17 months, and feel that it has been one of the better assignments in the Medical Corps. I only wish the Army would send a few of my Washington University classmates down here to help me battle the Baltimore addicts who are stationed here," Dr. Craven writes.

Walter A. Rohlfing, Jr., is doing major surgery as resident of Fresno General Hospital, Fresno, Calif.

Louis A. Gottschalk is now an assistant surgeon (reserve) in the U. S.

Public Health Service, doing neuropsychiatry at a 1000-bed hospital in Fort Worth, Texas. The hospital is for the care of naval and merchant seamen and marines.

Stanley S. Kahn has been released from active duty in the Army, and is now in Gadsden, Alabama.

Morris Alex is chief of the section on cardio-vascular disease at the Fourth General Hospital in Manila.

A. A. Thurlow is taking a postgraduate course in pathology for veterans at Washington University.

Harold Grant is a Lieutenant in the Army, stationed at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Donald E. Smith is at the Station Hospital, Camp Polk, La.

Glenn L. McElroy is at O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo.

Stanley W. Moore is a First Lieut. in the Medical Corps, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Harold E. Walters sailed from San Francisco in May for Manila, where he has been assigned to serve in the General Hospital.

1944

Clayton H. Manry was released from the Navy in June, and will be a fellow in clinical pharmacology in the University of Michigan Medical School and University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Lindell C. Owensby is doing general practice and eye work in Mankota, Kansas — expects a little Owensby soon.

James F. Henry has returned from service in the Navy, and is now in East St. Louis, Illinois.

Wesley S. Fee is a First Lieut. in the Medical Corps, stationed with the U. S. Army in Manila.

Edgar W. Davis is assigned to surgical service at the Army and Navy

General Hospital in Hot Springs, Ark. He is a First Lieut. in the Medical Corps.

Lomar H. Ochs is a First Lieut., stationed at the Army Medical Department School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

David D. LeGrand is in the neuropsychiatric division, U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas.

1945

Robert H. Ramsey is at the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., as assistant surgeon.

Betty Ben Geren is at the School of Medicine, Department of Pathology.

George T. Van Petten is stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Sampson, New York.

A. Hal Thatcher writes, "After finishing 12 months of internship at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Oceanside, I have been assigned to the Headquarters Battalion of the U. S. Marine Corps, Camp Pendleton. At present, I am working in the outpatient clinic, taking care of dependents . . . very good duty." Dr. Thatcher is in Carlsbad, Calif.

Louis Oscar Lambiotte has been assigned by the Army to the Veteran's Administration for two years. He is at the Veteran's Administration Hospital, North Little Rock, Ark., with two of his classmates, **Edward Washington** and **Robert Hall**.

Jay O. Gibson is stationed at the Veteran's Administration Hospital at Reno, Nevada.

James A. Brown is stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital at San Diego, Calif.

Thomas George Edison is at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Harold H. Mitchell is practicing in Los Angeles, Calif.

Edwin F. Price, Jr., is assigned for an indefinite period to the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Knoxville, Iowa.

Clarence G. Schulz writes from the Veteran's Hospital, Danville, Ill. "Assigned to this Hospital with fellow classmates **H. A. Franklin, J. P. Roberts, Everett Sannemann** and **M. B. Conrad**. 100 per cent neuropsychiatry."

Edward C. Spitze, Jr., is in the 15th Air Force at Grand Island, Nebr., and expects to go to Alaska soon.

(Editor's note: Cards were received from 80 other members of the class of 1945 who were about to enter the service.)

1946

David Freeman will be taking an eight-month course in ophthalmology at Washington University starting October 1.

Howe C. Hoffman, 26-year-old intern in the Fresno County Hospital, died May 3, 1946, three days after contracting encephalitis.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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The School of Business and Public Administration

Isaac Lippincott, Ph.D., Acting Dean

The George Warren Brown School of Social Work

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The School of Nursing

Louise Knapp, R.N., B.S., A.M., Director

The School of Fine Arts

Kenneth E. Hudson, B.F.A., Dean

University College

Willis H. Reals, Ph.D., Dean

The Summer School

Frank L. Wright, A.M., Ed.D., Director

Mary Institute, a preparatory school for girls, located at Ladue and Warson Roads, is also conducted under the charter of the University.

Note: Complete information about any of the schools listed above may be obtained by writing to the Dean or Director concerned.